

EXPLAINS POLICY OF U. S. TOWARD SISTER REPUBLICS

President Wilson Addresses
Pan-American Scientific Congress.

HIS PROGRAM IS BASED
ON CONCERTED ACTION

Basis for Effective Agreement
Between All States of West-
ern Hemisphere.

NO REASONS FOR DISTRUST

Sees Both International and Domest-
ic Peace as Result for
America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6.—The United States government's Pan-American policy was revealed in detail by President Wilson to-night in an address before the second Pan-American Scientific Congress. He explained the proposals submitted to South and Central American diplomats here last week by Secretary Lansing as a basis for an effective agreement between all the republics of the Western Hemisphere, "not only for international peace of America, but the domestic peace of America."

His program, as outlined by the President, provided that all American nations shall take concerted action as follows:

Guarantee to each other absolute political independence and territorial integrity.
Agree to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible, by amicable process.
Agree to handle all disputes arising among them by patient, impartial investigation, and to settle them by arbitration.

Agree that no revolutionary expedition shall be outfitted against or supplied with munitions shipped to neighboring states.

OTHER NATIONS DISTRUSTFUL
OF MONROE DOCTRINE

He said the Monroe Doctrine always had been and always would be maintained by the United States on its own authority, but that the doctrine did not disclose what attitude the United States would assume towards other nations of the hemisphere, and, consequently, the other nations had been distrustful of it.

In this connection, the President said:

"The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained and always will be maintained upon her own responsibility. It merely states that European governments should not attempt to extend their political systems to this side of the Atlantic. It did not disclose the use which the United States intended to make of her power on this side of the Atlantic. It was a hand held up in warning, but it was no promise in it."

He said the Monroe Doctrine was not what America was going to do with the implied and partial protectorate which she apparently was trying to set up on this side of the water, and he hoped you will sustain me in the state of mind that it has been and should be removed.

FRANK INTERCHANGE
OF VIEWS AT WASHINGTON

"And latterly there has been a very frank interchange of views between the authorities in Washington and those who represented the other states."

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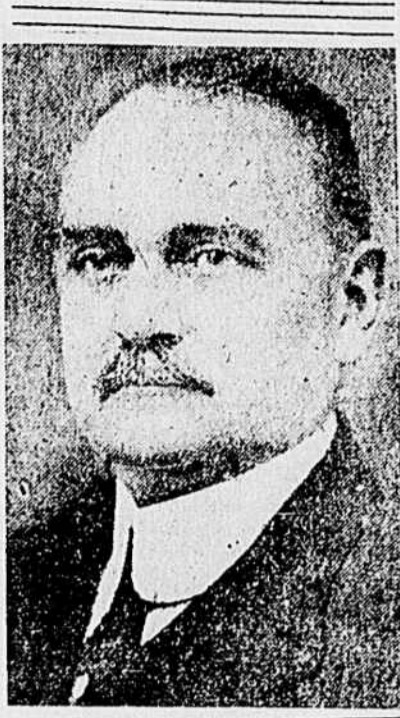
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Named for Six-Year Term



JUDGE R. R. PRENTISS,
Chairman of State Corporation Commission, who was yesterday reappointed as a member of the commission by Governor Stuart.

PRENTISS AGAIN NAMED MEMBER OF COMMISSION

Reappointed for Six-Year Term, Beginning February 1, by Governor Stuart.

MEETS GENERAL APPROVAL

Is President of National Association of Railroad Commissioners—Well Known in Social and Club Life of Richmond.

Judge Robert R. Prentiss, chairman of the State Corporation Commission, was appointed yesterday by Governor Stuart to succeed himself for a new term of six years, beginning February 1. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. It will be confirmed, as a matter of course.

Judge Prentiss has served on the Corporation Commission continuously since 1907, when he was appointed to this tribunal by Governor Swanson, as the successor of Judge Beverly T. Crump, now Judge of the Law and Equity Court of the city of Richmond. After serving out the unexpired term of Judge Crump, he was reappointed by Governor Swanson for a full six-year term, which ends January 31. He was made chairman as soon as he took his seat, and will in all probability be again chosen by his colleagues to head the commission.

REAPPOINTMENT IS
GENERALLY APPROVED

The reappointment was widely approved yesterday in legal and judicial circles. During his service on the commission he has taken a leading part in the adjustment of the important corporation and public service problems that have multiplied with the great economic development of the State in the last decade. As a just and careful training and keen discrimination, Judge Prentiss enjoys a State-wide reputation.

A signal honor was paid to Judge Prentiss during the past year by the National Association of Railroad Commissioners, which elected him president at the annual convention held at San Francisco. The association embraces all of the State commissions and also the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission.

The terms of the members of the State Corporation Commission expire at different periods, two years apart. Judge J. F. Wingfield's term expires on January 31, 1918, and the term of Judge William F. Rhea comes to an end on January 31, 1920.

CLOSELY IDENTIFIED
WITH LIFE OF RICHMOND

While Judge Prentiss calls Suffolk his home, he is in many ways closely identified with the life of Richmond. He is a member of the Commonwealth and Westmoreland Clubs, of the Country Club of Virginia and of the Virginia Club of Norfolk. He is a director of Lee Camp Soldiers' Home, and a member of the American and Virginia Bar Associations.

Judge Prentiss was born at the University of Virginia on May 24, 1856. He graduated from the university in 1878, with the degree of LL. B. After practicing law in Charlottesville and Norfolk for short periods, he moved to Suffolk, which is still his home. He was Mayor of that town from 1882 to 1885. Before his appointment to the State Corporation Commission in 1907, he was first judge of the Virginia Circuit Court, and, from 1895 to 1907, presiding judge of the Norfolk Circuit. He was a member of the State Democratic Committee from 1887 to 1892, and was one of the presidential electors from Virginia in 1892. He is a member of the Chi Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

CIGARETTES FROM RICHMOND

Twelve Carloads, Awaiting Shipment to England for British Soldiers, Lie on Savannah Docks.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 6.—Twelve carloads of cigarettes are here awaiting shipment to England for British soldiers at the front. They were shipped from Richmond, and will be sent to Liverpool on the British steamship E. O. Saltmarsh, which will sail in a few days.

THE "CITY OF RICHMOND"

A new and palatial steamer, affording an enjoyable over-night trip to BALTIMORE, EXCELLENT MEALS, Steamers and private bath. YORK RIVER LINE. Phone Madison 272.

COMMANDERS FIGHT IN RANKS WITH MEN

General Sir Ian Hamilton Makes Report on Operations at Dardanelles.

REVEALS TRAGEDY OF HORROR

In Polite Form, Is Severe Arraignment of Home Conduct of War.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, January 6.—"First our men were shelled by every enemy gun, then assaulted by a huge column, consisting of no less than a full division plus three battalions."

"The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wiltshires, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated."

This is but one passage from a report by General Sir Ian Hamilton, revealing the full horror of the British tragedy at the Dardanelles. The report was made public to-night in the Official Gazette.

Although addressed to Lord Kitchener by the former commander of the Dardanelles expedition, it is in polite form the most severe arraignment of the home conduct of war that has yet been given to the public.

The troops sent to storm the almost impregnable Turkish positions were utterly inexperienced. They had not before been under fire. Their commanders also were without experience in the kind of warfare they were called upon to wage.

The entire expedition was doomed when the home government failed to supply promised and necessary reinforcements. Sir Ian Hamilton points out. Supplies for the military were uncertain. The men suffered untold agonies because of the lack of water.

COVERS EVENTS BETWEEN
MAY 6 AND OCTOBER 16

The report is dated "At the War Office, January 6" and covers the events between May 6 and October 16, the date of General Hamilton's recall.

On May 16, Hamilton says, he asked for two fresh divisions to enable him to continue the attack. On the 17th he again called, stating that he required two army corps. One division was sent, and in June Lord Kitchener promised three regular divisions and, in addition, the infantry of two territorial divisions.

August 6 was the day fixed for the big attack, the object of which, as stated by General Hamilton, was to "break out with a rush from Anzac and cut off the bulk of the Turkish army from land communication with Constantinople."

"Second, to cut off the bulk of the Turkish army from sea traffic, and to secure the Gulf of Saros, a winter base for Anzac, and the troops appearing in the northern theater."

Later it was found that, by a coincidence, the Turkish offensive was also planned to take effect only two hours later. Describing the capture of "Table Top," General Hamilton says:

"The forces of Table Top were so steep that the height gives one the impression of a mushroom-shaped summit building over the stem, but just as faith moves mountains, so valor can carry them. The Turks fought bravely. The angle of Table Top's ascent was recognized in our regulations as impracticable for infantry, but neither the Turks nor the angles of the ascent was destined to stop the British advance."

"There are moments during battle when life becomes simple. This was one of those moments. The scarped heights were scaled and the plateau was carried by midnight."

In the attack on Chanak-Bair on August 10, the English plans miscarried, somewhat owing to the reluctance of General Baldwin, noncommittal in tone with supporting troops, owing to his losing his way through the darkness and the bad terrain.

The report continues:

"Instead of Baldwin's support, there came suddenly a salvo of heavy shells. These, falling unexpectedly among the stormers, threw them into terrible confusion."

THE TURKISH COMMANDER SAW HIS CHANCE. Instantly his troops were rallied and brought back in a counter-charge. The South Lancashire and the Gurkhas, who had seen the promised land and seemed for a moment to have victory in their grasp, were forced backwards over the crest to the lower slopes whence they had first started."

The English front was held by two battalions of the Sixth North Lancashire and the Fifth Wiltshire Regiments, which, General Hamilton says, were "weakened in numbers, though not in spirit." He continues:

"First, our men were shelled by every enemy gun, then assaulted by a huge column consisting of no less than a full division plus three battalions."

"The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wiltshires, who were caught in the open, were literally almost annihilated."

"The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest and swarmed round our troops, who had to give ground, and were only extricated with great difficulty and very heavy losses."

"Now, it was our turn. The warships and the New Zealand and Australian Artillery and Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade and the Sixty-ninth Brigade of Royal Field Artillery were getting the chance of a lifetime."

"As successive solid lines of Turks topped the crest of the ridge, gaps were torn through their formation, and an iron rain fell on them as they tried to re-form in the gullies. Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their capture of the vital crest."

"Enemy re-enforcements continued to

(Continued on Second Page.)

AREA OF RUSSIAN SUCCESSSES WIDENS

Austrians, Hard Pressed Over Long Line, Are Bringing Up Huge Re-Enforcements.

ENTENTE CAPITALS REJOICE

Believed Plans of Central Powers for Invasion of Saloniki and Egypt Completely Upset.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, January 6.—The area of Russian successes over the Austro-German forces in the east continues to widen. Although the situation around Czernowitz has not yet been cleared up officially, it appears from advices from Russian sources that the Austrians are hard pressed over a long line of defense, and are throwing huge reinforcements into the district. The Russians here are expected to strike at the Kolomea-Stanislaw-Haller line, where powerful defensive works have been in preparation for some time by the Austro-German armies.

Meanwhile, the Russian position 250 miles further north, on the middle Styria River, has been greatly strengthened by successful operations in the region of the great marshes, where the Russians are beginning to emerge from the marshes, with prospects of being able to use the roads leading either northwest, west or southwest. Their advance has not been the result of an isolated battle, but of a series of engagements lasting over a considerable period. In the capitals of the entente allies, the opinion is expressed that the Russian offensive has completely upset the plans of the central powers for an invasion of Saloniki and Egypt.

BRITISH SHIPS CARRIED
TO HEART OF AFRICA

In connection with yesterday's announcement of a defeat of a German war vessel on Lake Tanganyika, in East Central Africa, a half mile above the sea level, it is announced that the British ships which accomplished the feat were constructed in England and transported to the heart of Africa. Until the arrival of these vessels, the Germans dominated Lake Tanganyika, which is the center of a large and important territory. The presence of British armed vessels on the lake will completely reverse the situation there. It is considered here as most opportune, in view of the forthcoming campaign in East Africa.

The interest in the fate of Serbia's refugee army was shown by the question asked in the House of Commons to-day, "whether a considerable part of the Serbian army is in distress at privations in the road through the mountains, and whether His Majesty's government will offer the Serbian army some suitable locality in the Mediterranean area where the men may rest and recuperate?"

In reply, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that there was a considerable number of the Serbian army at Sautari, where at first the men had been in great distress, but the situation, he added, had now been largely relieved. The entente allies, the secretary said, had considered the matter raised in the latter part of the question, but he was unwilling to make any announcement concerning it.

Telegrams from Athens say that the number of Serbian refugees in Greek territory is now 10,000, of whom 5,000 are at Saloniki.

CHINESE AFTER TRADE

Cotton Manufacturers, With Government Aid, Make Plans to Wrest Control From Japanese.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Chinese cotton manufacturers, with government aid, have made far-reaching plans to wrest from the Japanese their heavy trade in cotton goods and yarns in China, according to information reaching official circles here. China, the largest market for cotton goods in the world, long has been supplied chiefly by Japan and India.

The Chinese government has just subscribed 40 per cent of the capital to be invested in two cotton mills, at Shanghai and Tientsin, \$700,000 worth of machinery for which has been ordered from American manufacturers through an agent of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau of the Department of Commerce. American superintendents will direct the work of the plant.

ASHVILLE, in the "Land of the Sky," Delightful all-year resort. Excellent hotels. Golfing, for literature and information apply SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 307 East Main Street. Phone Madison 272.

WILSON PROMISES DECISIVE ACTION

Tells Senators Thinks His Course in Persia Case Will Satisfy People of U. S.

ALL FACTS NOT YET AT HAND

Various Aspects of Submarine Crisis Will Be Discussed With Cabinet To-Day.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Hope of obtaining from survivors conclusive proof that it was a torpedo that destroyed the liner Persia was virtually abandoned at the State Department to-day, when Consul Garrels, at Alexandria, Egypt, cabled that no new facts were contained in the affidavits he had gathered.

Secretary Lansing is hopeful that inquiries made by Ambassador Penfield at the Vienna Foreign Office may clear up the situation. A dispatch announcing the presentation of the inquiry was received by the secretary to-day, and information concerning a reply is expected before to-morrow night.

Various aspects of the submarine crisis probably will be discussed by President Wilson and his cabinet to-morrow. The President is understood to have told Senators who called upon him to-day that as soon as the necessary information was at hand he would take action which he believed would satisfy the people of the United States.

The matter also is expected to come up before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-morrow, when it holds its first meeting of the session. The committee discussion may extend to the question of submarine warfare in general, the sinking of the Persia, the European war in which Americans were involved, Chairman Stone said to-night he believed the committee would map out a program of procedure with regard to all pending matters, including treaties awaiting ratification and resolutions regarding the European situation.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF REPLY
LIKE UNOFFICIAL VERSION

The official text of Austria's reply to the second American note on the sinking of the Ancona was made public during the day by the State Department. Except for variations in translation, the official text is identical with the unofficial version cabled to the United States in press dispatches from London. The note is regarded as meeting the demands made by the United States for disavowal, punishment of the submarine commander who torpedoed the vessel, and reparation by payment of indemnity for the Americans killed and injured. A response to the communication will not, it was said, be prepared until the facts surrounding the sinking of the Persia are known, or it is evident that to obtain them will be impossible.

One week has now passed since the Persia was sunk, with a loss of at least two American lives, and the American government still is without information to shape its course.

State Department officials are most anxious to determine just where the Persia received her deathblow and the manner in which she sunk.

With accurate information of this character and a plan showing the bulkhead arrangements of the steamship at hand, naval experts might be able to determine with some degree of certainty whether a torpedo or a mine caused the Persia to go down. There is little disposition here, however, to credit the suggestion that a mine might have sunk the vessel. It is pointed out that the place of the disaster was nearly midway between the island of Crete and the northern coast of Africa. No mine fields are believed to be in that locality. On the other hand, Austrian submarines are known to have been active there. Naval officers think that if a mine had floated to that part of the sea from a distant field of operations, it would have automatically become ineffective while en route.

AUSTRIA IS EXPECTED
TO OFFER ALL AMENDS

That any information that may be forthcoming from the Austrian government will lead to serious complications is considered improbable. Government officials would not be greatly surprised should Ambassador Penfield be informed that an Austrian submarine commander was responsible for the sinking of the Persia, but that he exceeded his instructions, or failed to receive them, and that the Austro-Hungarian government regretted the fact and stood ready to make satisfactory amends.

The State Department is represented as not expecting information from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. No instructions for inquiries for information were sent to him. However, the ambassador might have made inquiries at the Berlin Foreign Office, as has been indicated in press dispatches, upon his own initiative.

NUMBER NOT ACCOUNTED FOR
ON PERSIA AGGREGATES 336

LONDON, January 6.—An announcement made to-night by the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company says that the number of persons on board the steamer Persia who have not been accounted for aggregates 336. Of these, 119 were passengers and 217 members of the crew.

FLORIDA FOR WILSON

State Democratic Executive Committee Pledges Support for His Re-Election.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 6.—The State Democratic Executive Committee, in session here to-day, endorsed President Wilson and his policies, pledged the support of the State of Florida for his re-election and announced that delegates to the national convention would be elected in the primaries of June 6.

Quits Coalition Ministry



ARTHUR HENDERSON,
Leader of Labor Party in House of Commons.

ARMED ITALIAN LINER REACHES NEW YORK PORT

Gunners of Royal Navy in Charge of Two Guns on the Giuseppe Verdi.

REPORT MADE TO WASHINGTON

Ship Will Be Refused Clearance Papers Until Weapons Have Been Dismounted and Removed—May Be Interned as War Vessel.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Gunners of the royal Italian navy were in charge of the two guns on the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, which arrived here to-day from Genoa, Naples and Palermo, according to the captain, Luigi Zanoni. After the vessel left Palermo, the captain said, daily practice was held with the guns, barrels having been thrown overboard as targets.

The guns were placed on the Giuseppe Verdi by order of the Italian naval authorities, but the captain declares he was instructed to use them for defensive purposes only.

The guns were mounted on the after-portion of the vessel, one on either side, and were in such position as to command all positions from the ship.

The captain described these guns as having a caliber of 77 millimeters, capable of firing a shell weighing fifty-five kilos four and one-half miles.

When the Giuseppe Verdi docked here, E. A. Dowsey, a member of the port neutrality squad, inspected the guns, and reported his information to the Dudley Field Malone, collector of the customs. The guns are still on the ship, and no action will be taken by local officials until a report of the investigation has been made to Washington.

WILL BE REFUSED
CLEARANCE PAPERS

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, with two three-inch rifles aboard, armed by gunners of the royal Italian navy, will be refused clearance papers until the guns have been dismounted and removed. Moreover, State Department officials said to-night an investigation will be made to determine whether the ship is armed solely for defense, and not as a ship of war, liable to internment.

The State Department probably will take up informally with the Italian government the question of removing the guns, acting on the precedent established in the case of the Walman, an armed British vessel, which was denied clearance papers recently until the four-inch gun it carried was removed.

The question of merchant ships carrying arms for defense has given officials much concern lately. It is involved at present in the inquiry into the sinking of the British liner Persia, and officials here frankly admit some modification of the laws dealing with the subject is needed, in light of changing conditions of warfare and the introduction of new elements such as the submarine.

VIOLATIONS OF RULES

Unofficial accounts of the facts as to the Giuseppe Verdi indicate violations of the rules defining the status of armed merchant vessels entering the United States, announced by the State Department in September, 1914, when the British government complained that German merchant vessels with offensive armament were cleared from American ports to prey upon British commerce. Under the regulations, which are still enforced, the indications that vessels are not equipped for offensive action are:

1. That the vessel is manned by its usual crew and the officers are the same as those on board before war was declared.

2. That the vessel carries passengers who are, on the whole, unfitted to enter the military or naval service of the belligerent whose flag the vessel flies.

The fact that the Giuseppe Verdi had enlisted men of the Italian navy aboard either as passengers or as part of the crew is held by officials to be in violation of these requirements. Consequently it would be no surprise here if the German ambassador or some other agent of the central powers should request that the Italian gunners be interned.

An official report on the incident from Collector Malone, under whose direction agents of the New York neutrality squad have examined the ship's movement, probably will arrive to-morrow.

These expenses have been covered by war loans and new taxes.

BRITISH WORKERS VOTE TO OPPOSE COMPULSION BILL

Necessitates Resignation of Laborites From Coalition Ministry.

HOSTILITY TO MEASURE
PROVES UNCOMPROMISING

Union Men, in Congress, Against Conscription by Majority of 1,998,000 to 783,000.

MEETING MOST IMPORTANT

Henderson, Brace and Roberts Quit Ministry When Support Is Denied.

Conscription Measure
Passes First Reading

LONDON, January 6.—The conscription bill passed the first reading in the House of Commons to-night by a vote of 1,998 to 783.

The vote was taken shortly after 11 o'clock. The minority was composed of Nationalists, some Laborites and a few Radicals.

LONDON, January 6.—Organized labor of Great Britain, sitting in congress in London to-day, decided against the government's conscription bill by the overwhelming majority of 1,998,330 votes to 783,000.

Hostility to the government's measure was uncompromising, and necessitated the resignation from the coalition ministry of all three Labor members, Arthur Henderson, William Brace and George H. Roberts, holding, respectively, the offices of president of the Board of Education, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Home Affairs and Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and their resignations were announced during the evening.

The labor congress was in many ways the most important body of the kind ever assembled. More than 1,000 delegates were present, representing 400 unions and 2,000,000 workers.

In addition to the formal vote against the government's conscription bill, the congress rejected by four to one a motion pledging support to the principle of conscription for single men, and passed by two to one another motion directing the Labor party to oppose the bill in all its stages in the House of Commons.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENE
AS CONGRESS CLOSING

The congress closed with an enthusiastic scene, the feature of which was the singing of the Socialist anthem, "The Red Flag," by some of the delegates.

The delegates met in the so-called Central Hall, opposite Westminster Abbey, and a scene of the kind from the Parliament buildings.

One of the early speakers, James Henry Thomas, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, kindled his hearers to fierce enthusiasm with an out-and-out anticonscription speech, appealing to the trade-unions "not to sell their heritage of freedom."

A speech by Arthur Henderson, president of the Board of Education, came as a sedative to the passionate feelings aroused by the earlier speakers. He spoke calmly and logically, defending not merely the resolution before the meeting, which held that Labor members in the House of Commons should be left free to vote as they saw fit, but also the conscription bill itself. But his effort was insufficient to turn the tide of opposition, and it was a foregone conclusion when the vote finally was reached that the resolution would fail.

VIRTUALLY EVERY IMPORTANT
UNION IS REPRESENTED

With the exception of the Miners' Federation, which refused to participate, owing to internal differences with the joint board, virtually every trade union of importance in the country is represented in the congress. The number of societies voting is given from one source as 409, made up as follows: trade-unions, 311; trade councils and local labor parties, 83; Independent Labor party organizations, 15.

Colonel John Ward, M. P., who calls himself an "Independent Laborite," and is one of the picturesque figures of the House of Commons, declared in the house to-night that the decision of the labor congress could not be regarded as actually representing the will of the labor men of